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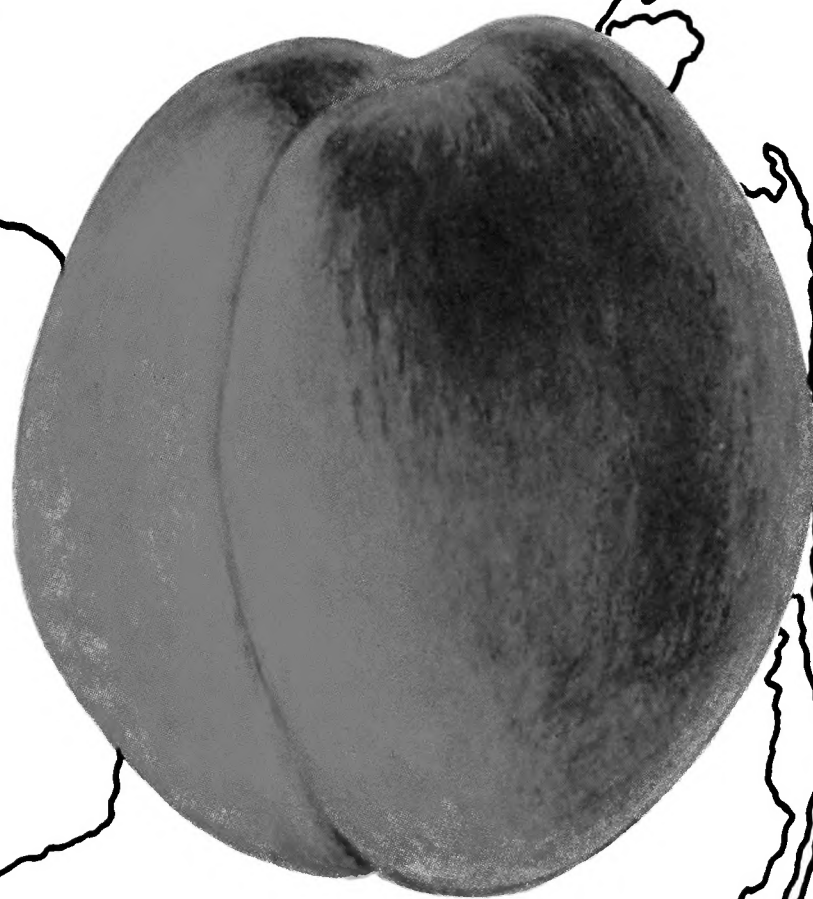
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NEW JERSEY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

New Twentieth Century Peaches

Bred and Tested in New Jersey



Goldeneast

Propagated and Distributed

by

THE NEW JERSEY PEACH COUNCIL, Inc.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

1940-1941

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OF
THE NEW JERSEY PEACH COUNCIL, INC.

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Eleven New Commercial Peach Varieties
and One New Nectarine

RARITAN ROSE	TRIOGEM	NEWDAY	SUNHIGH
REDROSE	GOLDENEAST	MIDWAY	PACEMAKER
SUMMERCREST	WHITE HALE	AFTERGLOW	GARDEN STATE (NECTARINE)

Tabulated Details About Varieties

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Parentage</i>	<i>Flower Type</i>	<i>Bud Set</i>	<i>Days Ripe Before Elberta</i>
Raritan Rose (97)	J. H. Hale X Cumberland	Medium	30-35	28-32
Triogem (70)	J. H. Hale X Marigold	"	20-25	20-25
Newday (79)	J. H. Hale X N. J. 40 C. S.	"	15-20	18-20
Sunhigh (82)	J. H. Hale X N. J. 40 C. S.	"	10-15	16-18
Redrose (98)	J. H. Hale X Delicious	"	15-20	14-15
Goldeneast (87)	Elberta X N. J. 38 E. G.	Large	15-20	14-15
Midway (86)	J. H. Hale X N. J. 27116	Medium	15-20	10-14
Pacemaker (99)	J. H. Hale X Marigold	"	14-16	10-14
Summercrest (94)	J. H. Hale X Cumberland	"	15-19	3-7
White Hale (63)	J. H. Hale X O. P.	"	16-20	0-0
Afterglow (84)	J. H. Hale X N. J. 27116	"	12-15	3-5 after
Garden State Nectarine	Elberta O. P. + O. P.	Large	20-25	12-15 before

C. S. = Carman X Slappey

E. G. = Elberta X Greensboro

O. P. = Open-pollinated

The Beginning of a New Era in Peach and Nectarine Varieties

The old varieties of peaches such as Greensboro, Carman, Champion, and Early Crawford no longer meet modern requirements. The demand today is for large, red all over, firm, attractive fruits that are as sleek and trim as a racehorse. Fruits blanketed to their "chins" in fuzz or peaches which are hard today and mush tomorrow are not wanted. The public wants peaches first of all that look appetizing and luscious and then prove to be as good as they look.

Since 1914, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick has been conducting extensive breeding work with peaches to obtain varieties that will meet the modern public demand and to replace old varieties like Greensboro, Carman, Champion, Slappey, and the Crawfords which are no longer profitable in New Jersey.

Beginning in 1925, trees of named varieties from this breeding work have been available for commercial planting.

The New Jersey Peach Council

The actual breeding of a new variety of peach is the first step in the improvement of salable fruit for the market. The second step is the propagation and distribution of the variety true-to-name to practical growers, and its successful commercial culture and marketing.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the New Jersey State Horticultural Society realized in 1928 that some cooperative organization was necessary to insure to the peach growers of the state the practical benefits of the peach breeding work. An organization of commercial growers was therefore formed

in 1928 and incorporated under the name of the New Jersey Peach Council. The two chief objectives of this organization are: 1. To encourage and support the scientific breeding of better varieties of peaches at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and 2. To provide a dependable and satisfactory means of propagating and distributing trees of worthy new varieties to growers in order to insure to them the greatest possible benefits of the breeding program.

All nursery trees offered by the Peach Council in this catalogue have been propagated in cooperation with the Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J.

Every Variety Offered Has Had a Commercial Test

Every variety described and illustrated in this catalogue has been fruited for a minimum of ten years. Each has been grown upon the very light sandy soils of the Coastal Plain region of New Jersey and also in the loamy soils of central New Jersey and in the highlands of the state. The response of the varieties to various climatic, soil, nutritional and cultural

conditions has been observed in detail. They have actually received commercial field and market tests in addition to close study by well-known peach specialists of many years' experience. They have also been fruited in comparison with practically all other old and new varieties ripening at the same season and under similar conditions.

High Quality, White, Freestone Peaches Will Gain in Popularity

The statement is frequently made that the eastern markets much prefer yellow-fleshed peaches to white. That may be true if large volume buyers only are considered. The trend in large chain stores

is to standardize and regiment the selling of peaches so they can be handled as a general commodity like potatoes or snap beans. There are many persons, however, who actually desire to buy fruits whose

coloring and flavor are distinctive, and which have some special appeal. A till or basket of highly-colored, tree-ripened peaches makes a most appropriate gift, but few persons would think of buying a package of peaches for such a purpose of a grade which anyone can obtain in the nearest general store. Consumers who desire distinctive qualities in peaches will more and more seek reliable roadside stands or special retail markets offering tree-ripened fruit.

There are large numbers of individuals who prefer white-fleshed to yellow-fleshed peaches when they can obtain fruit of recognized quality. The facts are, how-

ever, that they cannot at present find what they desire in the market. Such old, melting, semi-clingstone varieties as Greensboro and Carman are no longer good enough and non-melting early white-fleshed clings such as Early Rose will never become popular in the East. At present, there is a need for new and better white-fleshed varieties, the fruit of which can be offered to the consumer in a well-grown and well-ripened condition. This applies particularly to middle and upper class residential centers near the large cities where there is a discriminating trade. A new white peach is offered in this catalogue.

Brief Accurate Facts About the Varieties

Superlatives and gaudy circus poster pictures are sometimes used in an attempt to sell fruit trees. A photograph of one variety of peach such as J. H. Hale is sometimes used to illustrate several unrelated varieties which may even have fruits of different flesh color. It is our belief that fruit growers desire typical and accurate illustrations, as well as dependable description of fruits. There is much in the saying, "If pappy had a know'd it he never would have grow'd it." This catalogue attempts to describe the new varieties in such a manner that the facts are horticulturally correct and will appeal to fruit growers as dependable.

The parentage of each variety, the

flower type, the set of fruit buds, and the approximate date of ripening in comparison with Elberta are given in tabular form on the inside of the cover. The difference in time of ripening between varieties may vary somewhat with the season and age of the trees.

No claim is made that the new varieties described in this catalogue are any more resistant to the common peach diseases than the older commercial varieties such as Elberta. Such diseases as peach scab and brown rot attack all varieties to some degree. One should expect that it will require as good cultural skill to grow the new varieties as it does the old. Give them good care.

Raritan Rose (N. J. 97)

A new large, early, round to round oval, white-fleshed freestone peach ripening a few days before Golden Jubilee in normal seasons at New Brunswick, and a marked improvement over Cumberland, its pollen parent. Well grown specimens are entirely washed and splashed with an attractive red. The flesh is a clear white, not a greenish or yellowish shade, and the edible quality is good. It has enough acidity to make it attractive for slicing, for shortcake and for ice cream. One lot from a commercial test orchard "topped" the Glassboro, N. J.,

auction market a day in early August, '39.

The fruit hangs to the tree well but ripens a little more rapidly than Triogem. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and annually sets a heavy crop of fruit buds of 30 to 35 to the foot at New Brunswick, N. J., which is typical of the pollen parent, Cumberland. The original tree is 14 years old and produced well in 1940. Test trees have fruited as far north as Rochester, New Hampshire, but it would be well to rate the variety as less winter hardy than Greensboro or Carman. It made new friends in 1940.

Triogem (N. J. 70)

An early, oval, red all over, firm, yellow freestone peach, ripening about two days later than Golden Jubilee or at least 20 to 25 days before Elberta. It colors well even in the center of the tree while it is still firm. It ripens slowly and hangs to the tree even after it becomes firm ripe. It is a better shipping peach than Golden Jubilee and has more red color. The fruits may be smaller than those of Jubilee but the cheeks round out well and the edible quality is high. There is no complaint by either growers or dealers about its firmness or appearance. The pubescence is short and no "defuzzing" machine is required to make it look attractive. No commercial variety now offered at its season compares with it in "all-around" fruit qualities. It withstood the dry unfavorable season of 1939 in New Jersey better than Golden Jubilee and made many new friends.

The trees are medium in size and compactness. The variety has succeeded better in New Jersey than some others where deficiencies of nutrients other than nitrogen have occurred. The trees, however, require good peach soil and good culture.

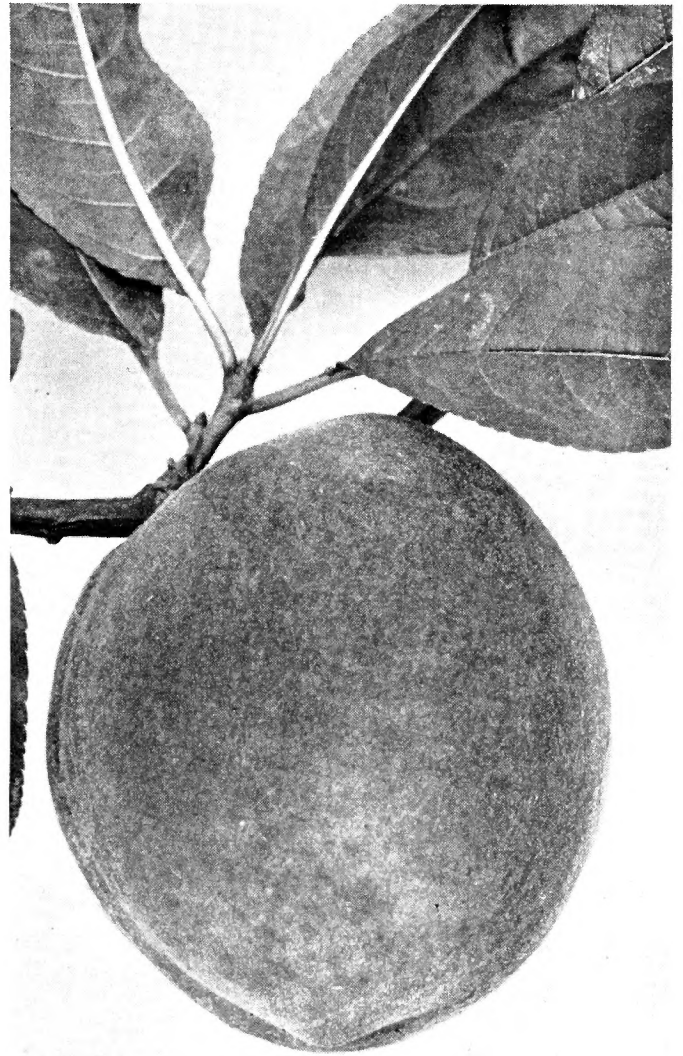
The variety is as hardy or a little harder than J. H. Hale in the dormant state. The opening buds and flowers have resisted unfavorable weather conditions very well. If only a small percentage of the bud set develops into fruits it "makes" a crop.

In most seasons in New Jersey the trees will require early and thorough thinning.

It had a good record in 1940.

Newday (N. J. 79)

An early commercial yellow peach, promising for trial in regions similar to central and southern New Jersey. It is a somewhat easier peach to grow to a good market size than Triogem. For this reason some growers may prefer it. The fruit is large, oval, firm, high colored, yellow-fleshed and of good quality. When well grown it resembles somewhat and is fully equal to Elberta in appearance. It ripens about a week after Golden Jubilee or about 20 days before Elberta. It colors well before it is ready to pick and hangs



Newday

to the tree well even after it becomes ripe. The flesh sometimes adheres somewhat to the pit, especially when picked firm to hard or green ripe. Nevertheless, this has not appeared to decrease the demand for it from commercial test orchards.

The foliage and tree habit is characteristically vigorous and upright spreading. The fruit apparently attains its best color and quality on trees grown upon the sandy warm soils of the coastal plain.

Sunhigh (N. J. 82)

A large, red all over, bright, smooth, firm peach that appeals to the buyer. It ripens a few days before Goldeneast and actually "sets up" the market for that variety. One grower states, "It is the peach that really goes to town with me." It colors well all over before it ripens and it softens slowly, making it an ideal peach to handle commercially. The flesh is an attractive yellow and it is generally free-

*Sunhigh*

stone, but sometimes the flesh adheres slightly, particularly when picked "hard ripe," but this has not affected the strong demand for it in the New York and Philadelphia districts. The tree is a spreading grower and the dormant fruit buds are somewhat more hardy than Goldeneast. This is one reason for its popularity with growers in northern New Jersey. It topped the eastern market when in season in 1938. Sunhigh has made its best record in the hilly country in New Jersey. It requires thorough summer spraying.

It is recommended for planting in regions where climatic conditions are somewhat similar to northern and central New Jersey.

Redrose (N. J. 98)

A really first class, high-colored, firm, round, white fleshed, mid-season free-stone peach. It begins to color long before it is ripe, and remains firm and hangs to the tree like Triogem. The fruit ripens at about the same season as Goldeneast and Halehaven, and tends to be completely covered with red where exposed to light. Partial shading by leaves results in especially attractive ivory white markings tinted with minute dots of red. The ripe fruits are medium large, and have a pronounced peach aroma. The flesh is a

clear white attractively shaded with red about the pit. The tree is a vigorous, upright spreading grower which develops an adequate number of husky fertile flower buds so that some thinning of the green fruit is likely to be required annually.

The variety has fruited consistently under commercial test for more than six years. It fruited in one New Jersey orchard following the severe winter of 1933-1934. Observations appear to indicate that the new variety will succeed best upon well aerated soils that do not experience severe drought and heat. Very dry or very moist low sites should be avoided.

For many years, the demand in the Northeast for a good mid-August white peach was supplied by Mountain Rose and later by Hiley. Trees of the latter, however, are too sensitive to soil and nutrient conditions, and are likely to bear too small fruits, the skin of which is too easily blemished by handling. Hiley, however, has sold well when the size and quality was good. The new peach out-classes Hiley in modern commercial qualities in New Jersey such as adaptability of the tree, fruit size, and in the shipping qualities of the fruit. The eastern retail trade needs a succession of white-fleshed peaches of this type. Growers who already have a demand for Cumberland or Raritan Rose need this peach to hold and extend their trade.

Goldeneast (N. J. 87)

A very large, oval, firm, melting, high colored, yellow-fleshed peach ripening at the same season as Hiley and Eclipse, or about 14 to 15 days before Elberta. The pubescence or fuzz is relatively light like J. H. Hale. The red coloring of the fruits begins well in advance of the shipping stage and softening of the flesh proceeds slowly before and after it is picked, making it an ideal peach for the wholesale and retail market. The fruits hang to the tree well even after they become firm ripe either in dry or wet seasons in New Jersey. This is a distinct advantage to the grower.

The yellow-orange color of the flesh is not only exceptionally attractive but it retains this color well, after the peaches are sliced. It does not turn an unappe-

*Goldeneast*

tizing brown as does the flesh of some varieties.

As grown at New Brunswick, N. J., the fruits are definitely superior in all-around market value to such varieties as Fair's Beauty, Colora, July Gold, South Haven, July Elberta, Ideal, Slappey and Eclipse. It is the standard by which southern New Jersey growers judge the merits of other varieties of its season.

The tree is upright spreading and vigorous and the dormant buds are medium in hardiness. The variety appears to be best adapted to regions with a climate similar to central and southern New Jersey. It is not recommended for the colder peach districts.

The edible quality of the fruit is much superior to Elberta and lacks the bitterness of that variety.

Goldeneast has received wide commercial test in New Jersey. It was first sent to the wholesale market in considerable quantities in 1936 under the name New Jersey 87. It "topped" all varieties in price on the New York and Philadelphia markets for several days. It outclasses such peaches as Slappey and South Haven in flesh firmness.

Midway (N. J. 86)

A large, round, yellow freestone peach which immediately follows Goldeneast and precedes Summercrest in ripening and is valuable for that purpose in re-

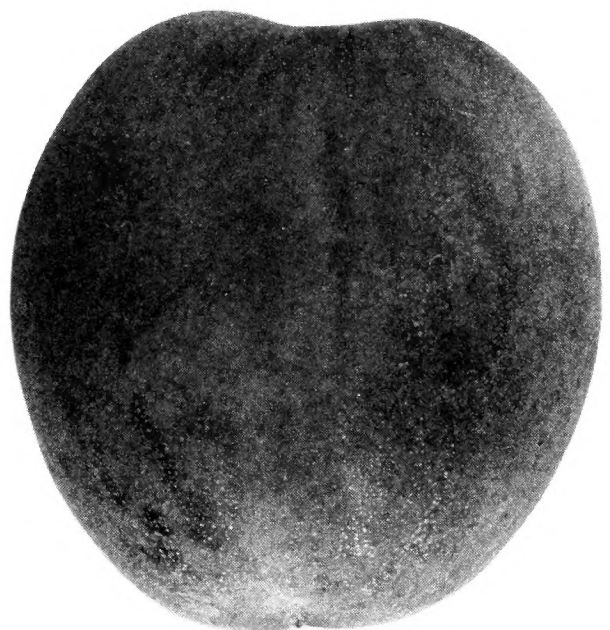
gions north of New Brunswick, N. J., where hardiness is needed. The tree develops large size and the green fruits are large and "husky" in early spring.

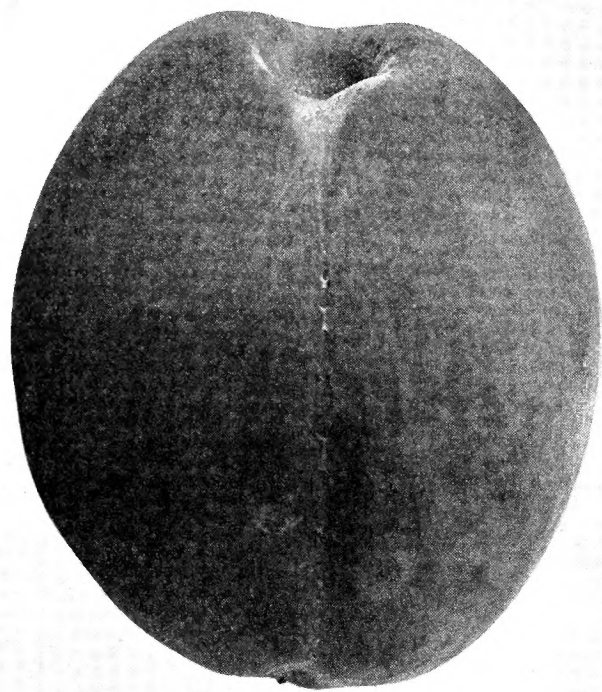
The fruits are well colored with dark red and somewhat more pubescent than Pacemaker. The flesh is firm and quite free from bitterness. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, developing a larger top than Elberta. It has been in commercial production in test orchards in New Jersey for a number of years, and a number of growers are familiar with it.

Pacemaker (N. J. 99)

A very large, round, firm, yellow-fleshed peach that tends to extend the Golden-east season and fill in the "gap" before Summercrest. In a hot, dry season like 1939 it may "overlap" the Goldeneast season. As grown in New Jersey it possesses the size, color, flesh firmness and other fruit characteristics necessary to maintain the Goldeneast standard. The flesh is not air free from the pit but separates about like that of Sunhigh and Goldeneast. It sets the pace in size, flesh firmness, ability to hang to the tree, color and richness of flesh quality for its season in the locality where it originated.

The tree is vigorous and of a medium size, somewhat like J. H. Hale. It appears to be similar in hardiness to Goldeneast and J. H. Hale. The flowers are medium in size and self-sterile like the female

*Pacemaker*

*Summercrest*

parent, but it has set fruit well at New Brunswick, N. J. Any perfect flowered variety such as Triogem, Goldeneast or Summererest should prove to be satisfactory as a pollinizer.

Summercrest (N. J. 94)

Early in the summer, consumers of peaches in the East do not, as a rule, appear to object if peaches are somewhat tart, but in late August many persons seek a peach which is quite sweet and free from bitterness. Summererest is a large oval, yellow freestone, which meets these requirements as it develops in New Jersey. It is the one yellow-fleshed peach that persons who always buy Belle of Georgia will accept and call for more. No one wants an Elberta after eating a ripe Summercrest.

The fruit is not quite so high colored as Triogem, Sunhigh or Goldeneast, but colors well if the trees are not too vegetative.

The tree is an exceptionally vigorous grower in the nursery and in the orchard. It responds to good culture like any variety, but it can be made too vegetative by too rich or moist soil and the fruit may then lack high red color. In other words, it may be termed a good peach for a light soil and one a bit low in nitrogen.

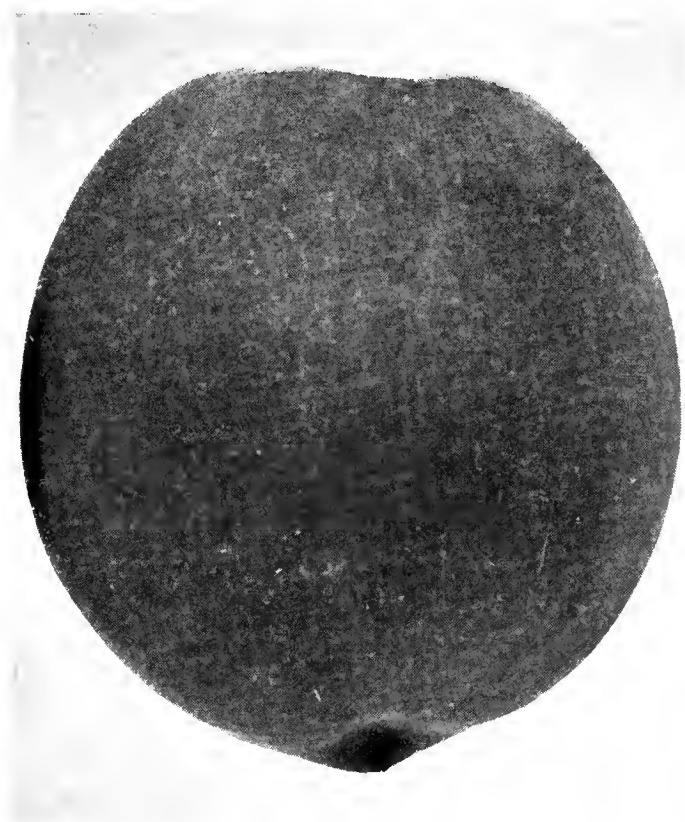
Some commercial growers in New Jersey have withheld nitrogen entirely for one or more seasons after the trees have attained bearing age. It is as hardy as J. H. Hale and adapted to regions similar to central and southern New Jersey.

White Hale (N. J. 63)

(U. S. Plant Patent 31)

A very large, round, firm, white-fleshed freestone peach of the J. H. Hale season. When well grown the fruit is nearly covered with red. It attains its red color well in advance of softening, making it good for shipping. The quality is good but not so high as Goldeneast or Summererest. It is highest in a rather warm and dry environment or where the daily maximum temperatures are 85° F. or above when the fruit is maturing. The fruits ripen very slowly when the maximum daily temperatures are 80° F. or lower. The pubescence is rather short like J. H. Hale. The tree is more vigorous than J. H. Hale with rather broad and rather flat leaves. The flowers are of the medium type and are fertile, unlike the unfertile female parent J. H. Hale. It was obtained from a seed of J. H. Hale planted in 1921. The male parent is not known with certainty but was probably Ray. It was awarded U. S. Plant Patent No. 31 in 1932. It apparently succeeds best in regions with a climate similar to central New Jersey and somewhat warmer.

*White Hale*

*Afterglow*

Afterglow (N. J. 84)

Elberta is still the most extensively grown commercial peach, but is gradually losing favor with eastern consumers, particularly in wet seasons and when grown in northern districts. The fruit is too often rather acid and bitter and lacking in peach aroma and flavor. Afterglow as grown in New Jersey is distinctly less acid and bitter and of higher peach flavor. Furthermore, eastern markets are not infrequently well supplied with peaches at the Elberta season. A peach which ripens from 3 to 5 days after Elberta, therefore, often meets a cleared and stronger market.

The fruits are large, round oval in form and become almost completely overspread with red color. The flesh is yellow, stained with red about the pit and free. The trees of Afterglow are more vigorous and the fruit buds and trees have been more winter hardy than J. H. Hale and Elberta at New Brunswick, N. J.

An Outstanding New Nectarine

Garden State

(U. S. Plant Patent 92)

The nectarine is a horticultural variation of the peach which is centuries old. It is not a hybrid between the peach and the plum as is often erroneously stated. It is sometimes called a fuzzless peach because the skin is as free of pubescence as the plum. The pit or stone resembles that of a peach. The nectarine has been comparatively little cultivated because the fruit of the varieties available is too small and it has been difficult for growers to obtain large enough yields of large, smooth fruit.

The Garden State Nectarine outclasses in size, color and quality all other named nectarines on the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station grounds, including Cardinal, Lord Napier, Surecrop, Goldmine and Hunter. At New Brunswick, N. J., in 1938, one tree produced 6.5 sixteen quart baskets of fruit, or more than three bushels. Well developed specimens are two inches in diameter and above.

The fruit attains an orange-yellow undercolor, overspread with red, several days before the fruit is firm ripe, making it an excellent shipping variety. It ripens at about the same season as the Golden-

east and Hiley peaches and hangs well to the tree.

The tree is a vigorous grower with distinctive leaf characters. It is medium hardy and apparently adapted to regions with a climate similar to central and southern New Jersey.

Nectarines often require more frequent and thorough spraying than the peach to prevent damage by curculio and brown rot.

*Garden State Nectarine*

Be Particular About Your Source of Trees

Too often in the past when even a single new variety of fruit has been introduced, more than one variety has actually been distributed under the new name as in the case of the Wilma and Shipper's Late Red peaches in recent years.

Where as many as twelve new varieties are introduced the chance for mixtures and substitutions is greatly increased. In fact, it requires an acquaintance with the tree characters and personal integrity on the part of the propagators if the varieties are to be kept distinct.

A period of not less than four summers as a rule is necessary to bring a commercial peach orchard into bearing; four seasons of tillage, pruning, spraying, control of pests and general care. What a disappointment and loss if the trees at that time prove to be a lot of misfits or have some serious weakness or disease! In these modern times it is important to know just who really grew the trees and where they were grown. The particular grower will not wish to plant trees that have been "jobbed around." There is too much at stake.

The Source of Bud Wood is of the Utmost Importance

Two features in the propagation of nursery trees are now of outstanding importance to purchasers and planters of trees. Peach diseases have increased in numbers and spread to an alarming extent in recent years. This is not surprising when one considers the free and careless manner in which seeds, buds, trees and fruits of the peach are transported and distributed today.

Buds later used in propagation are often cut by persons who are unable to identify even such old diseases as yellows

or little peach, not to mention the new ones such as the X disease, mosaic and peach canker. Trees are often grown in one region but sold and resold elsewhere with no statement as to the origin of the propagating wood or where the trees were actually grown. The grower who has a peach orchard free from the virus diseases and canker should be much concerned about adding any new trees to his planting unless he definitely knows that the region from which propagating wood was obtained and where the trees were grown is free from the newer diseases.

Inspection Has Its Limitations

It may be contended that if nursery stock is officially inspected it should be safe to plant the trees even if grown in a locality where one of the new virus dis-

cases occurs. Actually, however, a tree may be infected by a virus disease for a considerable period without showing any visible external symptoms.

Rootstocks

From a commercial standpoint, hardy, productive peach trees mean a hardy, healthy, vigorous rootstock. Seedlings of some peaches make poor stocks because the trees are more susceptible to collar rot and various root troubles. In recent years, some of the sources of peach seed have become more variable in type and quality and less dependable. Peach pits are sometimes collected from a great variety of tree types, including commercial varieties, which means a great variation

in the vigor and type of trees which develop in the nursery and in the orchard. The New Jersey Peach Council has not overlooked this situation. The peach stock offered for sale in the fall of 1940 and in the spring of 1941 has been grown from seed of a single varietal type secured from a region free from virus diseases such as yellows, little peach, phony peach and the X disease. This tends to insure a healthy uniform type of root system upon all of the trees.

ORDER BLANK
FALL 1940

Date....., 194.....

To THE NEW JERSEY PEACH COUNCIL, Inc.
Box 710, Princeton, New Jersey:

I would like to place an order for the following peach trees:

Variety	No. Trees	Grade Preferred
Raritan Rose (97)		
Triogem (70)		
Newday (79)		
Sunhigh (82)		
Redrose (98)		
Goldeneast (87)		
Midway (86)		
Pacemaker (99)		
Summercrest (94)		
White Hale (63)		
Afterglow (84)		
Garden State Nectarine		

LIABILITY AGREEMENT

Great care is used to avoid mistakes, but in case any trees prove to be untrue to the name under which they are sold, the original order will be replaced or the amount actually paid for such stock at the time of purchase will be refunded. The purchaser agrees to accept the trees on these terms.

(Signed)

Address.....

I will call for the trees at.....when notified they are ready.

Please ship the trees to:

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Enclosed find { Money Order for.....
 { Check

Make checks and money orders payable to the New Jersey Peach Council, Inc.

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Well Grown, Healthy, Vigorous Trees are Worth More

Under modern practices, approximately one hundred, or a few more or less, peach trees are planted to the acre. An additional cost of a few cents per tree often discourages some growers from purchasing high class stock. However, if the difference in price represents a better source of bud wood, a better and more uniform source of rootstock and better handling of trees, it is cheap insurance. When small, weak, root mutilated, or partly dried out peach trees are purchased, the loss in dead and weak trees is sometimes as high as ten per cent. The grower is not only faced with the trouble of replanting, but also with an irregular orchard from the very beginning. Replants also increase the danger of obtaining trees untrue-to-name.

Even if all the nursery trees planted actually live but make a poor growth, the

fact that the trees require an extra season or two of growth before attaining profitable bearing is often very costly. Modern competition in the peach business has increased the importance to the grower of obtaining vigorous, healthy, medium to large, high class trees in order to insure a uniform and maximum growth as soon as the trees are planted. One cannot afford to lose a year or more of time in the development of a commercial peach orchard and besides, a vigorous growth is a more healthy growth.

Quality in nursery peach trees is not a mere matter of the height and caliper of the trees at the time of purchase. It includes the horticultural skill, finesse, care and personal integrity actually employed from the securing of the pits to the delivery of the stock.

Peach Tree Grades and Prices, Fall 1940

Grades	25 to 100 trees	100 to 250 trees	250 to 500 trees	500 to 1,000 trees	Over 1,000 trees
18 inches to 2 feet...	16 cents	14 cents	12 cents	10 cents	8 cents
2½ to 3 feet.....	20 cents	18 cents	16 cents	14 cents	12 cents
3 to 4 feet.....	26 cents	24 cents	22 cents	20 cents	18 cents
4 to 5 feet.....	26 cents	24 cents	22 cents	20 cents	18 cents
Over 5 feet.....	26 cents	24 cents	22 cents	20 cents	18 cents

Less than 25 trees, 50 cents each, all trees to be of the 3 to 4 foot grade or larger.

Nectarine Tree Prices

	1 to 10 trees	10 to 25 trees	Over 25 trees
3 to 4 feet, or 4 to 5 feet and over..	\$1.00 each	75 cents each	Write for prices

These prices include truck delivery to some central point in New Jersey, such as Moorestown, Hammonton, Glassboro, Freehold, or Lebanon, if the number of trees ordered makes such delivery practical. Trees may also be secured at the Princeton Nurseries, near Kingston, if the order has been accepted by the New Jersey Peach Council. Small shipments to distant points, including all orders for less than 25 trees, will be sent by express collect unless otherwise specified on the order blank.

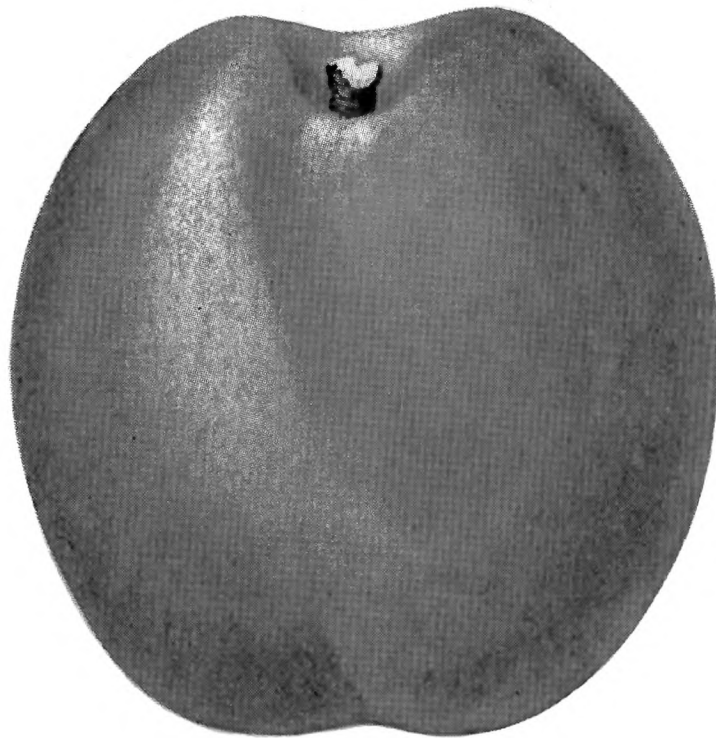
PLACING ORDERS

All orders for trees should be sent to the New Jersey Peach Council, Inc., Box 710, Princeton, New Jersey. Orders approved by the Peach Council will be turned over to the Princeton Nurseries with instructions to fill the order and make delivery as specified on the order blank. A deposit equal to 10 per cent of the total cost of the trees is required with each order and the balance before delivery. Two per cent discount for cash with order. The grade specified in the order will be furnished unless the supply of trees of that grade is exhausted in which case another grade listed at the same price will be substituted.

New Twentieth Century Peach

A New high quality White Freestone
in the "Rose Series"

*Very
Firm
Flesh*



*Hangs
to the
Tree*

Redrose

A White Peach which Ripens
when one is Needed

Bred and Tested in New Jersey